ARE READY AT DAWN TO BALLOT,

(Continued From Second Page.)

In a few minutes he scrambled desperately for release. When he reached the floor he remarked: "That water felt good." He declined to give his name. A second gentleman with red whiskers mounted a chair and attempted a speech. He, too, was pelted down, and a policeman took him to the outer darkness.

Meantime the demonstration for the editor candidate went on, rising and falling in degree. Fully a dozen times the line completed the circuit, and then the California banner was carried up to the speaker's platform and the other States massed their emblems at the foot of the steps. A young woman rose up in section L and waved a small flag. She brougth to her side fifty other people, who joined in her tribute, and for a time she was the heart of the storm center. When she sat down the end began to come, thirty minutes after the first cheering began.

O'Donnell's Second for Parker.

When a half hour had elapsed, Senator Bailey, of Texas, took the presiding officer's chair and began rapping for order, but it was some time before order could be had. Many of the delegates and others began to hiss in disapproval, but this only served to spur on the Hearst rooters, and a battle of sound ensued.

"The State of Colorado," called the clerk. The response was immediate, and Thomas O'Donnell began a speech seconding the nomination of Judge Parker. The quiet of exhaustion prevailed as Mr. O'Donnell proceeded, and approval of his utterances was confined to hand clapping.

When Mr. O'Donnell referred in complimentary terms to "the great leader of the past two campaigns," there was a demonstration in which the name of Bryan was heard above the uproar.

He invited the "prodigals who had been feeding on husks" back into the fold, for, he said, "we need all kinds of Democrats in this campaign."

His mention of Parker's name was greeted with shouts and applause. "Colorado once more joins hands with New York," he concluded, "and the echo comes back, 'Parker, popular rights and victory.'"

Seconded by Cummings.

After the applause which followed O'Donnel's conclusion, Mr. Cummings arose to second the nomination of Parker.

Mr. Cummings declared it to be the wish, the hope, and the purpose of the delegation from Connecticut to present to the Democracy of the nation the seven electoral votes of the old constitutional State. He appealed to the assemblage for the invaluable assistance of a wise presidential nomination.

He passed the Republican rule in rapid review, declaring that Roosevelt, despite his San Juan, has shed more ink and less blood than any warrior since Soncho Panza. Thoughtful people are beginning to weary of this regime, and the opportunity for Democracy to reassert itself is at hand. Mr. Cummigns continued:

If you want to secure the seven electoral votes of Connecticut; if you wish to strengthen and inspire her Democracy; if you desire to heed the wishes of one of the doubtful States that must be carried in order that the national Democracy may come into her own, then you must name as the choice of this great convention, a candidate who appeals to both the regular Democrat and the independent voter, and who is the very antithesis of the Republican nominee. Fortunately, there is such a candidate now before this assemblage for its consideration. We can place the insignia of the party in his hands, secure in the faith that he will carry it through this contest even with the fidelity with which the Black Douglas carried the casket that contained the heart of Bruce.

Gentlemen, Connecticut unites her voice with that of her sister States, New York, New Jersey and Indiana, doubtful States, every one, and asks this splendid assemblage of Democrats to nominate for President of the United States Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York.

NAMES JUDGE GRAY.

Delaware's Favorite Son Is Proposed—Hearst and Parker.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 8.—Many of the spectators began leaving the floor and galleries, and the tramp of their feet was a new disturbing element. L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, followed Mr. Cummings and nominated George Gray. He began by saying:

"Delaware offers to you her noblest, bravest and best," and a cheer went up, led by the Delaware delegation.

Mr. Handy made a strong plea for Delaware's favorite son, declaring that all the nations of the earth would learn to hold him in honor, because he would walk in the path of peace. The speaker continued:

With all his other qualities to win approval, he has the winning trait of modesty. He is not ambitious. He does not seek or desire the presidency. He would prefer others to himself. We name him here as a candidate for President, not because he longs for that place or desires to wield its mighty powers, but because Democracy needs him and the country needs him.

George Gray is a name entwined with victory. Inscribe that name upon your banners and faction will hush, dissension cease. His nomination here means your triumph in November.

Delaware, small in size, has been called the Diamond State. We know not why, unless it be in compliment to the manhood of some of the public men who have adorned and bejeweled her history. We offer you, to be set in the glorious crown of Democracy, a diamond of purest ray, flashing in every direction the precious creed of equal rights. He is a cut and polished stone without a flaw. Where can you find one of equal weight and brilliancy? We offer, in very truth, a man of dauntless courage, faultless patriotism and uncompromising Democracy.

Before Mr. Handy had closed, the disorder became pronounced. He finished amid brief cheering.

Florida for Hearst.

"Florida," called the clerk.

John S. Beard, of that State, who was standing by the West Virginia reservation, asked for recognition, which the Chair at first denied hm, not knowing who he was, but after explanation, Mr. Beard took his place by the Alabama sign and proceeded to second the nomination of Hearst, saying:

"The Democracy of Florida desire the nomination of Hearst, because the paramount issue to-day is the trust question, and William R. Hearst is the most persistent and aggressive opponent of the trusts and all of the hardships and evils attendant upon their unrestrained oppressions of the people. The Democracy of Florida desire the nomination of Hearst because we believe that he is the only man who can carry into the Democratic column the pivotal State of New York, Illinois and Indiana, which are essential to the Democratic success, and Democratic success can only rescue the South from Rooseveltism and negroism. We believe that Hearst can and will carry New York, if this convention makes him the standard-bearer of the Democratic party.

Georgia Seconds Parker.

Moses Wright, of Georgia, followed in a clear, ringing seconding speech for Parker that held the attention of the convention closely.

He said in part:

Georgia is glad to-day to second the nomination of one whose strength of character and simplicity of life has endeared him to the American people. A learned jurist who glories in the creation of his rural home, where, on his farm he finds delight in honest pursuits, followed by the great mass of the American people. A man whose name has become the synonym of victory; one whom the people have tried and approved, whose honesty, ability and statesmanship have stood the test, and who seems to meet the emergency of the hour to fill all the requirements of an ideal leader of a great party.

No one can doubt that the vast majority of the people will turn from the restlessness and uncertainty of the present administration toward Alton B. Parker with a feeling of restfulness and hope.

Let us remember to-day that we are gathered together to carry out the will of the people; that their voice is sovereign; that they are the final tribunal. What is the will of the people? Certainly if delegates ever knew the man whom the rank and file of the Democratic party wanted them to nominate, they know to-day. No organized movement was ever behind the candidacy of Judge Parker. The people, having learned of him, trusted him and felt an unbounded confidence in him.

Across the continent, from the woods of Maine to the peach-covered hills of Georgia, where the ripening Elbertas are being kissed into golden color by the sunlight, there is a trusting, confiding people, confidently awaiting the tidings of Judge Parker's nomination.

Let us meet in a spirit of fraternity and carry out the will of the people. Let us place again in favor the Democratic party in which we have planted our faith.

The Empire State of the South, Mr. Chairman, seconds the nomination of the favorite son of the Empire State of the North, and prophesies victory in November with Alton B. Parker as the standard-bearer.

When Mr. Wright mentioned Parker's name a shout greeted it. The crowd thought that was the conclusion of the speech, and when he continued, the irreverent in the gallery cried "cut it out," and ineffectually tried to drown his voice. He gained a round of applause when he finished.

Darrow Seconds Hearst.

When Illinois was called Clarence Darrow seconded Hearst, at whose name the galleries vented their enthusiasm. When he said: "It seems to be fate that the men who once scuttled the Democratic ship are once more to be placed in power," there were cheers and hisses. "The Democracy of Jefferson; the Democracy of Bryan," was a phrase from Mr. Darrow which struck the convention. After the shout which followed a voice from the gallery rang out: "Three cheers for Bryan." The cheers were given with a will. Mr. Darrow's speech enlivened the wearying crowd. He was followed by W. J. Kern, of Indiana, who seconded Judge Parker's nomination.

Threw Him Out.

When Iowa was reached one of the delegates arose and declared that he represented "one of the unpurchased and unpurchasable delegates of that State," whereupon there was great confusion and opposition in his delegation. He proved to be Sam S. Wright, and he seconded the nomination of Parker amid great cheering.

Mr. Wright caught the convention when he declared: "I am proud of the fact that the Democratic party to which I belong believes in free speech."

Chairman Weaver, when Mr. Wright had concluded, gained recognition for Mr. Rinehart, who on behalf of the State of Iowa seconded Hearst's nomination.

"The gentleman who just left the platform," said Mr. Rinehart, "cast aspersions upon the delegation from Iowa. I desire to cast the aspersion back into his teeth."

Mr. Rinehart denied for himself and all others of the Iowa delegation that any money has been received by them to cast their votes for any candidate.

A sequel followed quickly, the delegation meeting and voting to unseat Wright as the Iowa member of the committee to notify the presidential nominee. In the words of one of the delegation the action was taken because of the "imputations cast upon the delegation" by Wright.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Miles, Cockrell, Olney and Wall Proposed.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 9.—When Kansas was called J. G. Johnson seconded the Hearst nomination, and was followed by David Overmeyer, of Kansas, who paced General Nelson A. Miles in nomination.

Mr. Overmeyer spoke in the highest terms of his candidate. He declared him to be famous and renowned. Any honest Democrat, he said, could carry the South. Miles could carry not only New York and New Jersey, but Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, the Pacific States and the Mountain States. Mr. Overmeyer proceeded as follows:

The man who fills in full measure the requirements of the hour is General Nelson A. Miles. If nominated he will be the candidate of no faction, but of the whole Democratic party and all patriots; he will receive the vote of every Democrat in the United States. He will receive the independent vote, the anti-imperialist peace vote and the good citizen vote. He will receive the votes of all those (and they are legion) who resent the attempt of the acting President to degrade and dishonor him and to degrade and dishonor other illustrious men who have earned the praise and lasting gratitude of their countrymen. His name will warm the hearts and stir the blood of every comrade of the Civil War. They will recognize in his candidacy their last opportunity to vote for one of their own for the great office of President. His candidacy will arouse the generous, chivalric spirit of every man who wore the gray; with such a man as ex-Senator Harris for Vice-President, the ticket would make an epoch in our history. United their wider comradeship of American valor, now the proud heritage of the whole American people, the survivors of that great struggle, both North and South, would rally to the Democratic standard almost to a man. The one man whom the Republicans fear is Miles. The one man whom the White House fears is Miles. They fear him because the envious shaft aimed at his heart by the acting President fell harmless at his feet, and they fear its rebound, if he is nominated. They fear because of his record; because of his personality; because the splendor of his career and the grandeur of his character would so outshine the acting President as to pale his boasted exploits into utter insignificance.

Vigorous applause followed Mr. Overmeyer's mention of the name of General Miles, but when he continued his address, after naming his candidate, he was frequently interrupted by the galleries, and the applause at the conclusion of his remarks was short lived.

Delegate Rosing, of Missouri, then interposed a motion to limit seconding speeches to one minute, but Dockery, of Missouri, and Grady, of New York, objecting, the limit was placed at four minutes.

J. W. Orr, of Kansas, thereupon briefly seconded Parker's nomination, as did Thomas H. Ball, of Texas.

Louisiana seconded the nomination of Parker by a simple announcement.

Clark Names Cockrell.

Maine gave way to Missouri, and Champ Clark placed in nomination Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, for the presidency.

It was after 1 o'clock when Mr. Clark began to speak. His audience had sat for more than five hours in the sweltering heat of the packed hall and listened chiefly to prepared speeches. They were growing tired. In five minutes he had won his audience, and weariness was swept from them. They responded to every hit and cheered him to the echo.

Mr. Clark's first mention of his candidate as "old Cockrell" threw the convention into convulsions of laughter, which speedily turned to cheers, and the Missouri senator received a warm tribute that lasted for several minutes. The band played "Dixie," and then above the band and the cheers, rising high and clear as a bugle call, suddenly came the shrill and piercing "rebel yell," and then the long drawn "wah-hoo-oo" of the plains, while the galleries' occupants blossomed forth with flags.

The Missouri delegation went on a short march around the hall, but the spectacle was so much less interesting than the beautiful sight offered by the many flags that the parade was soon abandoned. The tribute to Senator Cockrell, which was one of the handsomest things of its kind seen in many a convention, lasted more than a quarter of an hour. Mr. Clark retired before the demonstration ended. Senator Cockrell's name had been mentioned in the home of his friends, and they gave a fine exhibition of loyalty and affection.

Kansas sought to make a counter demonstration by waving two pictures of Hearst, but the Missourians were not to be denied, and this time they "showed things to the toher side."

Olney Nominated.

After twenty minutes, quiet was restored, and Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, nominated Richard Olney, of the Old Bay State, mention of whom called forth cheers, led by Massachusetts. That delegation added to the picturesqueness of the scene by waving flags and hurling confetti.

There was another loud cheer when the speaker declared that Richard Olney needed no introduction to the world.

Maryland seconded the nomination of Parker through Buchanan Schley, who made a brief speech.

When Minnesota was called, the chairman of that delegation, on behalf of a portion of the delegation, seconded the nomination of Judge Parker and another member, on behalf of a majority of the delegation, seconded Mr. Hearst.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, briefly seconded Parker's nomination. Senator Clark, of Montana, also seconded the nomination of Parker.

Wall Nominated; Great Confusion.

Nebraska came next, and there was an uproar of "Bryan!" "Bryan!" "Bryan!" but after he was able to be heard, Mr. Bryan merely yielded to Wisconsin, and Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee, placed E. C. Wall in nomination. Mayor Rose drew some hisses by criticising other candidates, but without naming them. He took the New York delegation to task severely for presenting Judge Parker. "The nation has been calling on New York for months to tell us what are the principles of their candidate," he rang out, "but he has said nothing."

Oscar L. Miles, a Kansas delegate, amid the uproar, yelled the point of order that "the gentleman is not speaking in behalf of any candidate, but in general arraignment of the Democratic party."

Cries of "Right," "Right," were heard above the uproar.

Chairman Bailey overruled the point of order, and Mr. Rose, as he went on, grew rapidly unpopular and caused great confusion.

THE MORNING STORY TOLD IN BULLETINS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 9th—2:25 A. M.—The crowds show no diminuation in numbers, and it certainly shows no falling off in enthusiasm.

2:26 A. M.—Calls for Bryan as Nebraska is reached and another great ovation is shown him.

2:30 A. M.—Bryan announces that Nebraska gives way to Wisconsin and Nebraska will take Wisconsin's turn.

2:42 A. M.—Rose of Milwaukee, nominates E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin. Mayor Rose severely arraigns the New York delegation and scores their candidate.

2:55 A. M.—Arkansas interrupts the speaker to say that his speech is an arraignment of the Democratic party and not in the interest of any candidate. Intense excitement.

2:57 A. M.—In reply to hooting from New York delegation, Rose replies: "We have heard the cries of the tiger before."

3:04 A. M.—Rose closes.

3:06 A. M.—Ballot is apparently in sight.

3:08 A. M.—Ex-Senator William A. Harris, from Kansas, seconds the nomination of Cockrell.

3:15 A. M.—Senator Smith, of New Jersey, seconds Parker.

3:26 A. M.—Cole, of North Dakota, nominated John Sharp Williams.

Mr. J. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, seconded Parker, and John J. Fitzgerald, of Rhode Island, seconded Hearst.

3:38 A. M.—Senator Tillman seconded nomination of Parker.

FULTON NEWS.

The Fulton Baptist Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at West Point July 15th.

The laying of granolithic pavement around the property of Alderman Louis Washer has been completed.

Miss Bertha Washer, daughter of Alderman Louis Washer, has returned from Baltimore, Md., where she went to attend the wedding of a friend.

John Scott, the negro youth who was almost competely scalped by falling from a moving freight train at Fort Lee about a week ago, has recovered from the shock and is now getting along nicely. Dr. George E. Barksdale is his attending physician.

Mr. George Kersey, of Farrardsville, has been detained from his work several weeks on account of rheumatism.

Mr. Albert Bushell is able to return to work after a brief illness.

Mr. Henry Johnson, a well known farmer of Varina, is confined at his home with an attack of appendicitis.

Henrico Council, No. 733, Royal Arcanum, will meet to-night at Nelsen's Hall.

Mrs. Margaret Romer, who was operated upon at the Retreat for the Sick, has returned home well.

Mr. Harold Koch, of Lynchburg, who has been spending several days visiting his uncle, Mr. R. Nelsen, on Williamsburg Avenue, returned home Tuesday.

Powhatan Council, Daughters of Liberty, will meet to-night at Kerse's Hall.

Mr. Charles Seal, who was operated upon at the Virginia Hospital several weeks ago for appendicitis, was carried to his home on Fulton Hill Tuesday evening. Mr. Seal has made an uneventful recovery, and will be able to be out in a short while.

Virginia Council, No. 2, Daughters of Liberty, will hold its regular weekly session to-morrow night at Nelsen's Hall.

Mr. A. S. Barksdale, of Halifax county, is visiting his son, Dr. George E. Barksdale, on Chimborazo Park.

Mrs. Frederica Doeppe, the aged mother of Mr. Charles L. A. Doeppe, is quite ill at the home of her son in Varina.

Mr. James Hartley is in Alexandria, Va., where he was called to the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Lawler, who is extremely ill.

Mr. J. R. Hicks is extremely ill at his home on Fulton Street.

Mr. Charles Wood, chief engineer of the seagoing tug Chesapeake, of the Lambert's Point Towing Company, is visiting his brother, Mr. Walter Wood, on Denny Street.

Mr. Samuel P. Waddell, clerk of the Henrico County Court, has moved back to Fulton Hill, where he will reside in the future. Mrs. Waddell and family have been living in the West End during the winter.

Mr. Harvey S. McGovern has recovered from a painful wound under his lower jaw, which was inflicted by a glancing rail.

The Rev. J. D. Smith, who was chaplain in Stonewall's Jackson's division of the Confederate army during the Civil War, will preach at the Fulton Presbyterian mission at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Arthur Powers, who broke several bones in his right hand while punching a strength testing machine at the West End Electric Park, is getting along nicely.

Mr. Charles Childress, of Washington, D. C., has returned home after a peasant visit to his parents.

MAKE YOUR OWN FURNITURE POLISH

If the critical eyes of house-cleaning time discover shabby-looking furniture, here is a polish which will bring back its aforetime shining glory: Four ounces of shellac, two pints of alcohol, two pints of linseed oil, and one pint of turpentine. Mix and add four ounces of ammonia; shake and apply with a sponge.

A polish that will keep well and may be applied often, is made of one ounce of white wax, one ounce of yellow wax, one-half ounce of linseed oil, a quarter of an ounce of powdered borax, and one pint of boiling water, melted all together over the fire.

A French polish is made from six ounces of shellac, dissolved in a pint of wood naphtha, and a quarter of a pint of linseed oil.

Embossed leather can be cleaned with turpentine, applied with a soft cloth. This removes the stains, but slightly stiffens the leather, which must be made pliable again by rubbing briskly with crude oil. Be careful to use little oil, and to go carefully over the surface, after the oil has been applied, with a clean cloth, and remove all traces of the grease.

WRANGLED THROUGH THE NIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

having been brought into conjunction, that Mr. Bryan made his strong fight.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, first offered the income tax amendment, and it was immediately antagonized by former Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform, New York could not be carried for the Democratic nominees. He urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful States and elect their candidate. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many other Democrats, were seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences, with a view of succeeding on a Democratic paltform.

Daniel Replies to Bryan.

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expenses of the government.

Senator Daniel replied to Bryan, and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring back to the Democratic party the votes of those who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being forever in the minority, and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat.

Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank.

Senator Bailey then asked unanimous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it. Mr. Hill was opposed to the insertion of an income tax plank, because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us; it will weaken our platform; but if the members of this committee think otherwise, it should get in; but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Speaking directly to the Southern members of the committee, Mr. Hill recalled the time of reconstruction, and said he had always worked on Democratic principles along Democratic lines, and that he had been the friend of the South in that trying period, and since that time. Mr. Hill, in the course of his speech, talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that in the course of a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist, the latter said, in reply to a question about the kind of platform the Democrats should adopt, "I am entirely willing to leave that to the wisdom of the Democratic party." While Mr. Hill did not assume at any time to speak for Judge Parker, the committee interpreted the inference of his speech to be that Judge Parker favored the insertion of a gold plank.

Mr. Bryan replied at length to the argument of Mr. Hill, and insisted that, in the face of past declarations of the party, a gold plank would now alienate many thousands of Democratic voters.

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, made a plea especially for the South, and said that Democratic success was necessary in the face of the Republican policy of imperialism. Its recent platform was dangerous to the South. He hoped some agreement could be reached which would bring to the support of the Democratic South the Democratic party of the East. As to the money question, that was for the time settled, and he urged that the matter be not injected into the coming campaign as a disturbing element.

Daniel Creates Sensation.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniel created a sensation in the committee by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries for order from several members.

Senator Daniel, who, some time before, called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the Democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination, and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated, attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said regarding Mr. Bryan:

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed in the last few years, and heroic changes demand heroic remedies. We must consider New England, New York, and that section of the country."

Again facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"He has reviled every man whom any State has recommended for the presidency, and so far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At tis point Senator Daniel was interrupted with cries of order. Senator Tillman, who was acting chairman, demanded order, and said:

"Well, let's have order before this meeting degenerates into a conversational row."

Wouldn't Have Him Stop.

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be allowed to proceed, and the latter resumed his speech by saying that he had not intended to enter into personalities. Continuing, the senator said:

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great catastrophe and calamity." He said further that it was urgent that the Democratic party recover the reins of government. "This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for small conceptions of consistency, for personal likes or regards. It is not pleasant for me to give up my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be considered."

Senator Daniel favored the gold plank. Mr. Poe, of Maryland, made a brief, but vigorous, appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact, he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democrats in the fall elections.

The question was demanded, and the gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15. Mr. Bryan got the floor soon after the adoption of the motion striking out the gold plank, and informally presented for the individual consideration of the members of the committee a financial plank which he later presented as a substitute for the gold plank.

Other Planks Considered.

The Panama Canal plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats control the government.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the subcommittee's report. Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank, declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts, and reciting the manner in which it should be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20. Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, which was voted down.

Reciprocity and the Monroe doctrine as handled by the subcommittee met the approval of the full committee. But not so with the navy plank, calling for a liberal annual increase for the navy. Senator Tillman said this plank would gain no votes, and there was no necessity, in his opinion, of mentioning the navy. The first part of the navy plank was stricken out.

The plank proposed by ex-Governer Thomas, of Colorado, regarding labor, was adopted by the committee.

The committee, after a lohgthy debate on the plank relating to separate statehood for the Territories, adopted a sub-plank, offered by Delegate Simmons, of Arizona, with respect to Arizona and New Mexico, as follows:

"We favor the immediate admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States."

In dealing with the subject of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the committee was less emphatic in its declaration, confining the plank to a general recommendation of statehood for these two Territories, as follows:

"We favor the admission of the Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory."

The currency plank offered by Mr. Bryan was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Williams, Bryan and Hill, with authority to draft a financial plank for submission to the full committee. The opinion was expressed that these men might agree upon something, and if they should, it would probably eliminate any fight on the floor of the convention.

The Trust Plank.

When, at 3:30 A. M., the last plank as drafted by the subcommittee had been read, the members of the committee applauded.

Mr. Bryan said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted, he would not press the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax. Senator Tillman, upon noting a smile upon the faces of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill, remarked to Mr. Bryan that "since you and Mr. Hill seem to have become so chummy, I think we had better look further into the trust plank." Discussion of it thereupon was resumed. Mr. Bryan defended his position on the trust question by saying that "victory" alone should not essentially be the paramount issue, and that unless a question was settled right it was never settled at all.

Senator Daniel called Mr. Shively to the chair and made a speech supporting the principle of anti-trust legislation. He took the position, however, that if enforced, the existing interstate commerce law and anti-trust statutes are sufficient, and he believed that a Democratic administration could be depended upon to enforce them. Hence he considered it safe to omit the proposed plank.

The discussion continued at length and until Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously accepted and with applause.

The compromise anti-trust plank offered by Mr. Hill and adopted provides that whenever a trust or combination affects a monopoly in the production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the State of origin, it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing doing business in these States.

The Platform Adopted.

This matter disposed of, the race question was taken up, and after brief discussion a plank deploring the injection of this issue into the campaign by the Chicago convention was adopted. It was introduced by Senator Daniel.

Two financial planks, offered by Senator Carmack, were voted down. Mr. Bryan presented a suggestion declaring it to be the sense of the Democratic party that the volume of currency should not be diminished, but Mr. Hill complained that in view of the action of the committee last night in voting down the gold plank, the insertion of the proposed resolution would be a species of bad faith.

The committee accepted this view, and voted down the resolution. No further financial planks were suggested, and the platform, being considered complete, was then adopted by a rising vote, and in the midst of general applause.

As the members emerged from the chamber, they generally expressed themselves as satisfied with the work they had accomplished, some of the expressions heard being as follows:

Senator Daniel: "The platform was unanimously adopted, and is reasonably satisfactory."

Senator Tillman: "We have accomplished a miracle; we have succeeded in getting a platform without any poison in it."

Bryan Will Support It.

Mr. Bryan: "I am fairly well satisfied with the platform. I have had opportunity to present some matters I desire and I have had to make concessions in some instances in order to get what I wanted in others."

"Will you support a ticket on this platform?" was asked of him.

"I will certainly support it," was the reply, and this was said in a way to convince his interrogator that he fully expected to be able to support the platform and ticket.

Senator Hill and William J. Bryan came out together, and both were smiling. Mr. Bryan said to the newspaper men:

"Now, boys be sure and get Hill's platform right," and Hill retorted with a laugh, "I think that we will have to share that."

Mr. Bryan said:

"We are all satisfied. We have all wanted some things put in that the committee has rejected, but on the whole, the document is perfectly satisfactory. You know you can't get everything you want."

Senator Hill said:

"I am perfectly satisfied. Of course, there are things that I wanted in, and thought should go in, but in politics it is give and take, and I am taking. I should have liked to see an expression on finances in the platform, but the majority thought otherwise, and neither Mr. Bryan's plank nor mine was adopted. You will remember that the New York State Convention made no mention on the financial question, and so this platform is similar. We did not put in an income tax plank, and we changed only slightly the tariff plank."

"Will Judge Parker stand on the platform as drawn?" was asked.

"I do not see why not. I am said to be one of his friends," he answered smiling, "and I have said I am satisfied."

Strong Disapproval.

Despite Senator Hill's optimistic view of the situation, there were many expressions of strong disapproval in the Parker headquarters by delegates. One said:

"Parker cannot stand for such a platform, and if he is nominated, he will be compelled to deal with the financial question in his letter of acceptance."

To this statement Chairman Myer, of the New York Democratic State Committee, said:

"Something like that will have to be done, or we will not be able to carry New York."

The anti-Parker people were jubilant over the matter when they heard the disposition of the financial plank. Charles F. Murphy said:

"I don't think the decision of the committee has improved Parker's chances, but, of course, nobody knows Judge Parker's views."

Lady Maccabees.

Richmond Hive, No. 3, Lady Maccabees will hold a special review Monday, July 11th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. at Murphy's assembly hall.

All members are invited to attend, and ladies desiring to participate in the drill are urged to make a special effort to be present.

HIGH WIND IN BUCKINGHAM

Electric Disturbance in Telephones Alarm Citizens on the Circuit.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER

Robert James, Colored, Shoots Wesley Agee, Another Negro, in Head With a Pistol.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DILWYN, VA., July 8.—A severe electrical storm passed over this section Tuesday, accompanied by high wind. The electric fluid caused some alarm to those having telephones by explosions nearly as loud as a pistol shot and vivid flashes as it passed. A large oak tree was blown down on the dwelling of Mrs. Lelia Beck, damaging considerably the chimney and the gable. A tobacco barn was blown down on the farm of Mr. S. E. Williams.

This has been an unusually favorable season and the growing crop of tobacco and corn give the promise of an abundant yield. Threshing wheat has commenced, and the yield is good. Mr. M. J. Shepherd sowed six and a half bushels of wheat and threshed one hundred and seventy-six bushels.

Fine crops of hay have been gathered, and altogether the the condition of the farmer is better than it has been for years.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

On Monday Robert James and Wesley Agee, both colored, started from Buckingham Courthouse to Liberty Chapel to attend a Fourth of July picnic. On the trip they imbibed pretty freely of cider and mean whiskey. Robert carried the usual gun. In some way Wesley borrowed the pistol, and while in his possession fired four of the five loads from it. On returning it Robert was indignant about his firing, and used some strong language, to which Wesley replied that he would pay him for the cartridges. This was not satisfactory to Robert, who seized him by the lapel of the coat, saying: "I will take my pay now," fired at Wesley's head, the load taking effect back of his ear. He fell to the ground, but fortunately the bullet did not enter his skull, but followed the bone back of his head and came out nearly opposite to the point of entrance. A physician was sent for, and Wesley is pronounced out of danger.

FOUR CRIMES.

This makes four crimes committed by that race in the county within the last year, three of them resulting in death.

Robert James was taken before Justice Garnett, who fined him fifty dollars for carrying concealed weapons, and sent his case to the Circuit Court.

HAITI IMBROGLIO RESOLVES IN AIR

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Mr. Leger, the Haitien minister here, has made an explanation of the recent international episode at Port au Prince, involving an attack on the French and German ministers, and the presence of warships in consequence to procure reparation, which throws an entirely different light on the affair, depriving it of any such anti-foreign animus as was at first attributed to it.

The advices, just received from Haiti, show that the incident occurred as follows:

"Before the executive mansion at Port au Prince there is a road, which is closed after dark to all pedestrians and carriages. On the evening of the 21st of June two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark; the sentry could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not then know if they were foreigners or natives. The coachman, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the sentry, the latter, to avoid using his rifle, thought fit to throw a stone in the direction of the carriages. The the next morning the report was made that the occupants of the carriages were the French and German ministers; the officers of the guard and the sentry were punished, and the Secretary for Exterior Relations called at both legations to express regret and apologize in the name of the government."

Minister Powell has since reported to the State Department that the incident has been satisfactorily closed.

Big Naval Fight Reported.

(By Associated Press.)

ST PETERSBURG, July 8, 1:32 P. M.—It is reported in a special dispatch from Liao Yang under yesterday's date that a persistent rumor is current there to the effect that a naval engagement has occurred at Port Arthur, in which twenty-one Japanese warships participated, resulting in a Russian victory.

A similar report was current at Liao Yang, July 5th, the location of the engagement then being given as northward of Gen-San, Korea.

The Peculiar Problem.

Burlington county, New Jersey, spent a large part of Tuesday looking for three negro men who had assaulted a farmer's wife, with a view to lynching them, and Chesterfield county, South Carolina, was similarly employed under like provocation. There is no geography, it appears, in the disposition of men to punish those who assert "equality" in the offensive manner illustrated in these instances. To jostle a white man off the sidewalk is an unnecessary assertion of social position, but to humiliate a white woman more brutally merely because she is white is an outrage so gross that people North and South find it difficult to treat it with due regard to law and order.—Baltimore Sun.

Snake "Tangle Foot."

Some days ago a sheet of "tangle foot" fly catching paper blew out of a window in Warrenton, convenient to a young snake about eighteen inches long. He crawled on it, but finding "the going" a little difficult he stopped to rest, and when he started again found himself stuck as fast as the fabled rabbit to the tar baby. The more he tried the faster he stuck, until he gave up the fight.—Warrenton Virginian.

FARMING IN THE OLD DAYS

Profitable Then, It Ought to be Much More so These Days.

CORN SOLD AT TEN CENTS

When Farming Was Much Harder Work Than Now and Paid Less.

To get a clear idea of what progress agriculture has made, it is necessary to look at the conditions under which farming was done in the first half of the century. First, a very heavy amount of labor came upon the farmer in the clearing of the farms, particularly in those states where there was little prairie and where the timber was large and heavy. Then log houses had to be built for the family and stables to shelter the stock, and also churches and school-houses, for the men who settled Ohio, and, in fact, most of our states, were men of ideas, who were determined to give their children education and to minister to their higher wants as well as to the wants of the body. Then roads were to be built and bridges constructed, as the market in those days was accessible only by wagon, and this often at a long distance from the farms.

Another hindrance to agricultural progress was the character of the implements with which the farming must be done. They were crude and clumsy, mostly made by the nearest blacksmith; and even the hoes, instead of being the light, steel hoes so easy of operation, were clumsily forged by the blacksmith, and the handles were made and put in by the farmer, and often these handles were simply bean poles.

Another difficulty the farmers had to meet was in the markets, which not only were often at a great distance from home, but were also easily glutted, as the cities had not made growth enough to furnish a market for the surplus of the farm even when that surplus was small. Fortunate was the man who was located within 50 miles of a good market for his products, and even then he sometimes would find the market so glutted that after having drawn his load a long distance to it, he could not dispose of the products. As an illustration of this, a neighbor of mine—a man of about my own age—tells me that when he was 18 years old he needed a little money, and applied to his father for it. His father said to him: "There is the corncrib; shell all the corn you wish; take the load to Cincinnati and sell it, and you may have all the money it brings." He shelled a two-horse load of corn, took it to the mill; and had it ground and went to Cincinnati, 40 miles distant, with the meal. He found the market so glutted that 10 cents a bushel was the best offer he could get for it, and was not able to dispose of more than half his load at that. I have forgotten now whether he drew the remainder home or left it with a commission man.

This was not only true of corn, but of all products. During the '40s, when I was old enough to work on the farm and can recall prices received, dressed pork sold once as low as $1.75 a hundred pounds, and the highest I remember during this period was $3.95 a hundred pounds. This was considered a remarkably good price for those who were within 50 or 75 miles of a market. And, the same season in which pork opened at $3.95 in November, the price had dropped in February to $1.75. Eggs sold as low as three cents a dozen, and potatoes at times were scarcely worth drawing to market, selling at 15 cents a bushel. When there was a local failure of crop, however, prices were high; and I have known potatoes to sell at 25 cents a bushel in the spring and advance to $2 before the following spring. There might be an abundant crop and a glut in the market within 100 miles, but farmers would not know it; and if they did, the wagoning of potatoes that distance would largely reduce this profit.

The want of transportation to market was one of the chief factors in the poverty of the farmers, for it not only lowered the price or increased the cost of marketing what they had to sell, but it also made what they had to buy, which came from an eastern market, very high in price. The only way to get goods at this time from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington (which seem to have been the best eastern markets) was to wagon them across the Alleghany mountains, and as a consequence the farmer paid more than double the prices at which he can now buy the necessities of life for the family. An examination of old account books kept by my father in the '40s shows that nails sold at 10 and 12 cents a pound; sugar, coffee, calico and muslin at nearly double the price at which they can now be bought. The first clean clover seed I ever saw cost $20 a bushel, as no clover hullers had been invented at that time and the only way to get clean seed was to tramp a flooring with four horses for several days, and then only about half the seed was clean, and the chaff was invariably saved to sow on the home farm.—Waldo F. Brown in New York Tribune.

SHELL STREET.

The village of 'Sconset, on the eastern shore of Nantucket Island, possesses in the ancient and diminutive houses of its fishermen a domestic architecture indigenous, quaint, and unique. They hug the ground; their hospitable doorsteps crowd into the narrow streets; their low eaves are within reach of the hand. The windows, of many panes, are small and high up, with charming arrangements of white casings and sash projected slightly from the gray, weather-beaten shingled walls. There are unexpected effects of roofs and gables, and ivy-mantled wings, which often frame a few square feet of dooryard, gay with old-fashioned flowers—hollyhocks, marigolds, and phlox—which bloom riotously in the salt, moist air of the place.

The more pretentious houses of the island have look-out platforms built on the ridges of their sloping roofs, where, in the old whale-fishing days, the people at home watched for the ships returning from perilous voyages in bleak northern oceans, or looked the last on the diminishing sails of the outgoing whalers.

There is also in 'Sconset an old church, with a beautiful colonial belfry, which commands a fine view of the village, the moors, and the encompassing ocean, and there is a deserted, weather-beaten windmill standing idle on a hill, which gives the homely old place a strangely foreign air.

AT OUR TABLE.

She sat at the head of the table,
The dear little one-month bride,
And the wee board was spread
From the foot to the head
With the products of things she had "tried."
Not all of these viands were wholesome,
Not all of these viands seemed right,
Yet the love in her eyes as she shared your surprise
Proclaimed every dish a delight.—Alice Crary.